

## **REMARKS**

The present Amendment amends claim 1, leaves claims 2-6 unchanged and cancels claims 7-17. Therefore, the present application has pending claims 1-6.

The Abstract stands objected to in paragraph 7 of the Office Action. Amendments were made to the Abstract to correct the informalities noted by the Examiner. Therefore, this objection is overcome and should be withdrawn.

The title of the invention stands objected to in paragraph 8 of the Office Action as not being descriptive. The title of the invention was changed to "DATA TRANSMISSION METHOD AND DATA TRANSMISSION DEVICE FOR TRANSMITTING DATA THROUGH A TRANSMISSION LINE THAT IS INTEGRATED WITH A PLURALITY OF LINKS", which Applicants submit is descriptive of the invention. Therefore, this objection is overcome and should be withdrawn.

Claim 1 stands objected to due to informalities noted by the Examiner in paragraph 9 of the Office Action. Amendments were made to claim 1 to correct the informalities noted by the Examiner. Therefore, this objection is overcome and should be withdrawn.

Claims 1-6 stand rejected under 35 USC §102(b) as being anticipated by Sakamoto (U.S. Patent No. 6,557,110). This rejection is traversed for the following reasons. Applicants submit that the features of the present invention as now more clearly recited in the claims are not taught or suggested by Sakamoto whether taken individually or in combination with any of the other

references of record. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw this rejection.

Amendments were made to the claims to more clearly describe features of the present invention as recited in the claims. Particularly, amendments were made to the claims to recite that the present invention is directed to a data transmission method for transmitting data through a transmission line that is integrated with a plurality of links including a first link group, a second link group, and a third link group.

According to the present invention the transmission method includes transmitting information data through the first link group that comprises at least one link included in the plurality of links, transmitting parity data generated from the information data through the second link group that comprises at least one link included in the plurality of links that is different from the first link group, transmitting error check data generated from the information data and the parity data, which is used for an the error correction when an error occurs in the information data or the parity data, through the third link group that comprises at least one link included in the plurality of links that is different from the first link group and the second link group, and transmitting only the parity data through the second link group, and transmitting only the error check data through the third link group, wherein the first link group, the second link group, and the third link group are each different from each other.

The above described features of the present invention now more clearly recited in the claims are not taught or suggested by any of the

references of record, particularly Sakamoto, whether taken individually or in combination with any of the other references of record.

Sakamoto discloses a system in which the parity data and the information data are transmitted through the same link. Attention is directed to Fig. 5 of Sakamoto. As is clear from the teachings in Sakamoto the system includes a mixer circuit for mixing the parity data and the information data. Accordingly, the size of the circuit taught by Sakamoto required to transmit both the parity data and the information data through the same link becomes large.

However, as clear from the present invention the parity data is transmitted only through a second link group, and the error check data is transmitted only through a third link group and the first link group, the second link group, and the third link group are each different from each other. Thus, in the present invention the parity data and the error check data are not transmitted in the same link as in Sakamoto.

There are several advantages of the features of the present invention. One of the advantages is that the size of the circuit required to transmit the parity data and the error check data is smaller relative to Sakamoto since the respective data are transmitted on separate links.

Another of the advantages of the present invention is the reliability of transmitting at least one of the data on one of the links if the other of the links failed. In Sakamoto if the link fails both the parity data and the information data cannot be transmitted since they are both transmitted through the same link.

Thus, Sakamoto fails to teach or suggest transmitting only the parity data through the second link group, and transmitting only the error check data through the third link group, wherein the first link group, the second link group, and the third link group are each different from each other as recited in the claims.

Therefore, Sakamoto fails to teach or suggest the features of the present invention as recited in the claims and as such does not anticipate, nor render obvious the claimed invention. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 USC §102(b) rejection of the claims is respectfully requested.

The remaining references of record have been studied. Applicants submit that they do not supply any of the deficiencies noted above with respect to the reference utilized in the rejection of claims 1-6.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, applicants submit that claims 1-6 are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, early allowance of claims 1-6 is respectfully requested.

To the extent necessary, Applicants petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, or credit any overpayment of fees, to the Credit Card attached herewith (G&P-5304).

Respectfully submitted,

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